# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

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Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

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Feb'y 14th.—[22

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Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

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THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN & ROBERT A. WEST.
*Prospectus for the Second Year.*

AT the close of his second volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844. the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many head and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally shortcomings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverence and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world.—Our principal cares *now* regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit!) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embelishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each month two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of *authentic* fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our *future* in this respect shall be estimated by our *past*. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the bygone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs L H Sigourney | H P Grattan |
| Mrs Kirkland | The author of the "Widow of Brugess" |
| Mrs A S Stephens | H T Tuckerman |
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| Miss Emily E Chubbuck | E Parmly |
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| Miss F Forester | M C Hill |
| Miss M G Quincy | M E Wilson |
| Author of 'Summer Frolicking' | J Boughton |
| J K Paulding | C McLachlan |
| Wm C Bryant | Wm Russell Jr |
| Fitz G Halleck | The Author of "Time's Doings" |
| E A Poe | A M Ide Jr |
| John Neal | O G Warren |
| Henry W Herbert | Augustus Snodgrass |
| H H Weld | J T Headley |
| Park Benjamin | F L Hagadorn |
| Wm Cox | H B Hirst |
| Geo W Kendall | T S Arthur |
| H S Schoolcraft | |

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (although less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found *at least equal* to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

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### Simon Suggs, the Shifty Man.

BY JOHNSON J. HOOPER, ESQ.

We get the following good 'un from that spicy journal the New York Spirit of the Times:—

[In the "Spirit of the Times" of the 11th inst. we gave the first of a series of sketches of one Captain Suggs, late captain of the Tallapoosa Volunteers, from "The East Alabamian." It will be recollected that Simon, then a boy, was caught by his father—"a hard-shell Baptist preacher" in the act of playing "old sledge" with a negro boy, named Bill, for which the old man, with a handful of hickory sticks, threatened to take the bark off of both of them, and marched them off to "the Mulberry"—the scene of all formal punishment administered during work hours in the field. It is at "the Mulberry" that the present sketch opens.]

It must not be supposed that, during the walk to the place of punishment, Simon's mind was either inactive, or engaged in suggesting the grimaces and contortions wherewith he was pantomimically expressing his irreverent sentiments towards his father. Far from it. The movements of his limbs and features were the mere workings of habit—the self-grinding of the corporeal machine—for which his reasoning half was only remotely responsible. For while Simon's person was thus, on its own account, "making game" of old Jedediah, his wits, in view of the anticipated flogging, were dashing, springing bounding, darting about, in hot chase of some expedient suitable to the necessities of the case—much after the manner in which puss, when Betty, armed with the broom, and hotly seeking vengeance for the pantry robbed or room defiled, has closed upon her the garret doors and windows, attempts all sorts of impossible exits, to come down at last in the corner, with panting side and glaring eye exhausted and defenceless. Our unfortunate hero could devise nothing by which he could reasonably expect to escape the heavy blows of his father. Having arrived at this conclusion and the 'Mulberry' about the same time, he stood with a dogged look, awaiting the issue.

The old man Suggs made no remark to any one while he was seizing up Bill—a process which, though by no means novel to Simon, seemed to excite in him a sort of painful interest. He watched it closely, as if to learn the precise fashion of his father's knot; and when at last Bill was strung up a-tiptoe to a limb, and the whipping commenced, Simon's eye followed every movement of his father's arm; and as each blow descended upon the bare shoulders of his sable friend, his own body writhed and 'wriggled' in involuntary sympathy.

'It's the devil—it's hell," said Simon to himself, to take such a wallopin' as that. Why, the old man looks like he wants to get up the holler, if he could, rot his picter. It's wuth at least fifty cents, je-emny, how *that* hurt!—yes, it's worth three quarters of a dollar to that 'ere lickin! Wonder if I'm pre-destinated as old Jedediah says, to get the feller to it? Lord, how daddy blows! I do wish to God he'd bust right open, the durn'd old deer-face! If 'twant for Ben helpin' him, I b'lieve I'd give the old dog a tussel when it comes for my turn. It couldn't make the thing no wuss, if it didn't make it no better. Drot it, what do boys have daddies for, any how? 'Taint for nuthin' but just to beat 'em and work 'em There's some use in mammies—I kin poke my finger right in the old 'oman's eye, and keep it thar, and if I say it aint thar, she'll say 'taint thar too. I wish she was here to hold dad off. If 'twan't so fur, I'd holler for her, any how. How she would cling to the old fellow's coat tail!"

Mr. Jedediah Suggs let down Bill and untied him. Approaching Simon, whose coat was off, "Come Simon, son," said he, "cross them hands, I'm gwine to correct you."

'It 'aint no use, daddy,' said Simon.

'Why so, Simon?'

'Just bekase it aint. I'm gwine to play cards as long as I live. When I go off to myself, I'm gwine to make my livin' by it. So what's the use of beatin' me about it?'

Old Mr. Suggs groaned as he was wont to do in the pulpit, at this display of Simon's viciousness!

'Simon,' said he, 'you're a poor ignunt creetur. You don't know nothin, and you're never been no whars. If I was to turn you off, you'd starve in a week—'

'I wish you'd try me,' said Simon, 'and jist see. I'd win more money in a week than you can make in a year. There aint nobody round here kin make seed corn off o'me at cards. I'm rale smart,' he added with great emphasis.

'Simon! Simon! You poor unlettered fool—Don't you know that all card-players and chicken fighters, and horse-racers, go to hell? You crack-brained creatur' you. And don't you know that them that play cards always lose their money, and—'

'Who wins it all then, daddy?' asked Simon.

'Shet your mouth, you imperdent, slack-jaw'd dog. Your daddy's a tryin' to give you some good advice, and you're a pickin' up his words that way. I know'd a young man once when I lived in Ogletharp, as went down to Augusty, and sold a hundred dollars worth of cotton for his daddy, and some o' them gamblers got him to drinkin' and the very first night he was with 'em they got every cent of his money.'

'They couldn't git my money in a *week*," said Simon. "Any body can get these here green fellows' money; them's the sort I'm a gwine to watch for, myself. Here's what kin fix the papers jist about as nice as any body.'

'Well, it's no use to argify about the matter,' said old Jedediah; 'What saith the scriptur'?—He that begetteth a fool, doeth it to his sorrow.' Hence Simon, you're a poor, miserable fool—so, cross your hands!

'You'd jist as well not, daddy. I tell you I'm gwine to follow playin' cards for a livin', and what's the use o' bangin' a feller about it? I'm as smart as any of 'em, and Bob Smith says them Augusty fellers cant make rent off o'me.'

The reverend Mr. Suggs had once in his life gone to Augusta; an extent of travel in those days was a little unusual. His consideration among his neighbors was considerably increased by the circumstance as he had all the benefit of the popular inference, that no man could visit the city of Augusta without acquiring a vast superiority over all his untravelled neighbors, in every department of human knowledge. Mr. Suggs, then very naturally, felt ineffably indighant that an individual who had never seen any collection of human habitations larger than a log-house village—an individual, in short, no other or better than Bob Smith—should venture to express an opinion concerning the manners, customs, or anything else appertaining to or in any wise connected with the *ultima Thule* of Back-woods Georgians. There were two propositions, which witnessed their own truth to the mind of Mr. Suggs—the one was, that a man who had never been at Augusta could not know any thing about that city, or any place or thing else; the other, that one who *had* been there must, of necessity, be not only well informed as to all things connected with the city itself, but perfectly *au fait* upon all subjects whatsoever. It was therefore in a tone of mingled indignation and contempt that he replied to the last remark of Simon.

'*Bob Smith* says—does he? And who's *Bob Smith*? Much does *Bob Smith* know about Augusty! he's been thar, I reckon! Slipped off yearly one mornin', when nobody warn't noticin', and got back afore night! It's *only* one hundred and fifty miles—Oh, yes, *Bob Smith* knows all about it! *I* don't know nothin' about it! *I* ain't never been to Augusty—*I* couldn't find the road thar, I reckon—ha! ha! *Bob—Smi—th*! The eternal stink! if he was only to see one o' them fine gentlemen in Augusty, with his fine broad-cloth and bell crown hat, and shoe boots a shinin' like silver, he'd take to the woods and kill himself a-runnin'. Bob Smith! that's whar all your devilment comes from, Simon.'

'Bob Smith's as good as any body else, judge; and a heap smarter than some. He showed me how to cut Jack,' continued Simon, 'and that's more nor some people can do, if they *have* been to Augusty.'

'If Bob Smith kin do it,' said the old man, 'I kin too. I don't know it by that name; but if it's book knowledge or plain sense, and Bob kin do it, it's reasonable to s'pose that old Jed'diah Suggs won't be bothered bad. Is it any ways similyar to the rule of three, Simon?'

'Pretty much, daddy, but not adzactly,' said Simon, drawing a pack from his pocket to explain. 'Now, daddy,' he proceeded, 'you see these here four cards is what we call the Jacks. Well, now, the idee is, if you'll take the deck and mix em all up together, I'll take off a passel from top, and the bottom one of them I take off will be one of the Jacks.'

'Me to fix 'em fust,' said old Jed'diah.

'Yes.'

'And you not to see but the back of the top one, when you go to 'cut,' as you call it?'

'Jist so, daddy.'

'And the backs all jist as like as kin be?' said the senior Suggs, examing the cards.

'More like nor cow-peas,' said Simon.

'It can't be done, Simon,' observed the old man with great solemnity.

'Bob Smith kin do it, and so kin I.'

'It's agin nater, Simon; thar a'n't a man in Augusty, nor on top of the yearth, that kin do it.'

'Daddy,' said our hero, 'ef you'll bet me—'

'What!' thundered old Mr. Suggs, '*Bet*. did you say?' and he came down with a *scorer* across Simon's shoulders—'me, Jed'diah Suggs, that's been in the Lord's sarvice these twenty years—*me* bet, you nasty, sassy, triflin', ugly—'

'I didn't go to say that, daddy; that warn't what I meant, adzactly. I meant to say that if you'd let me off from this ere maulin' you owe me, and *give me* 'Bunch,' ef I cut Jack, I'd *give you* all this ere silver, ef I didn't—that's all. To be sure, I allers know'd *you* wouldn't *bet*.'

Old Mr. Suggs ascertained the exact amount of the silver which his son handed him, in an old leathern pouch, for inspection. He also, mentally, compared that sum with the imaginary one, the supposed value of a certain Indian pony, called 'Bunch,' which he had bo't for his 'old woman's' Sunday riding, and which had sent the old woman into a fence corner, the first—and only—time she had ever mounted him. As he weighed the pouch of silver in his hand, Mr. Suggs also endeavored to analyse the character of the transaction proposed by Simon. It sartainly *can't* be nothin' but *givin'* no way it kin be twisted, he murmured to himself. 'I *know* he can't do it, so there's no resk. What makes bettin'?—The resk. It's a one-sided business, and I'll jist let him give me all his money, that'll put all his wild sportin' notions out of his head.'

'Will you stand it, daddy?' asked Simon, by way of waking the old man up. 'You mought as well, for the whippin' won't do you no good, and as for Bunch, nobody about the plantation won't ride him, but me.'

'Simon,' replied the old man, 'I agree to it. Your old daddy is in a close place about payin' for his land; and this here money—it's jist eleven dollars, lacking of twenty-five cents—will help out mightily. But mind, Simon, ef any thing's said about this, hereafter, remember you *give* me the money.'

'Very well, daddy, and ef the thing works up instid o' down, I s'pose we'll say you give me Bunch—eh?'

'You won't never be troubled to tell how you come by Bunch; the thing's agin natur, and can't be done. What old Jed'diah Suggs knows, he knows as good as anybody. Give me them fixaments, Simon.'

Our hero handed the cards to his father, turned his back to that individual, in order to prevent his witnessing the operation of *mixing*. He then sat down and very leisurely commenced shuffling the cards, making, however, an exceedingly awkward job of it. Restive *kings* and *queens* jumped from his hands, or obstinately refused to slide into the company of the pack. Occasionally, a sprightly *knave* would insist on *facing* his neighbor; or pressing his edge against another's, half double himself up, and then skip away. But Elder Jed'diah perseveringly continued his attempts to subdue the refractory, while heavy drops burst from his forehead and ran down his cheeks. All of a sudden, an idea, quick and penetrating as a rifle-ball, seemed to have entered the cranium of the old man. He chuckled audibly. The devil had suggested to Mr. Suggs an *impromptu* 'stock,' which would place the chances of Simon—already sufficiently slim in the old man's opinion—without the range of possibility. Mr. Suggs forthwith proceeded to cull out all the *face cards*—so as to be certain to include the *jacks*—and place them at the bottom; with the evident intention of keeping Simon's fingers above these when he should cut. Our hero, who was quietly looking over his father's shoulders all the time, did not seem alarmed by this disposition of the cards; on the contrary he smiled, as if he felt perfectly confident of success, in spite of it.

'Now, daddy,' said Simon, when his father had announced himself ready, 'narry one of us aint got to look at the cards, while I'm cuttin'; if we do, it will spile the conjuration.'

'Very well.'

'And another thing—you've got to look me right dead in the eye, daddy—will you?'

'To be sure—to be sure,' said Mr. Suggs; 'fire away.'

Simon walked up close to his father, and placed his hand on the deck. Old Mr. Suggs looked in Simon's eye, and Simon returned the look for about three seconds, during which a close observer might have detected a suspicious working about the wrist of the hand on the cards, but the elder Suggs did not remark it.

'Wake snakes! day's a breakin'! Rise, Jack!' said Simon, cutting half a dozen cards from the top of the pack, and presenting the face of the bottom one for the inspection of his father.

It was the Jack of Hearts!

Old Mr. Suggs staggered back several steps, with uplifted eyes and hands!

'Merciful master!' he exclaimed, 'ef the boy haint! well, how in the round creation of the ——! Ben, did you ever? to be sure and sartin, Satan has power on this yearth!' and Mr. Suggs groaned in heavy bitterness.

'You never seed nothin' like that in *Augusty*, did ye, daddy?' asked Simon with a malicious wink at Ben.

'Simon, *how* did you do it?' queried the old man, without noticing his son's question.

'Do it, daddy? Do it? 'Taint nothin'. I done it jest as easy as—shootin'.'

Whether this explanation was entirely, or in any degree, satisfactory to the perplexed mind of elder Jed'diah Suggs, cannot after the lapse of time which has intervened, be sufficiently ascertained. It is certain, however, that he pressed the investigation no farther, but merely requested his son Benjamin to witness the fact, that, in consideration of his love and affection for his son Simon, and in order to furnish the donee with the means of leaving that portion of the State of Georgia, he bestowed upon him the impracticable poney 'Bunch.'

'Jist so, daddy; jist so; I'll witness that. But it minds me mightily of the way mammy give old Trailler the side of bacon, last week. She a sweepin up the hath; the meat on the table—old Trailler jumps up, gathers the bacon and darts, mammy arter him with the bloom stick as fur as the door—but seein' the dog has got the start, she shakes the stick at him, and hollers, 'You sassy aig-sukkin', roguish, gnatty, flop-eared varmint, take it along, take it along! I only wish it was full of a'snic and ox vomit and blue vitriol, so as 'twould cut your intrals into chitlins!' That's about the way you give Bunch to Simon.'

It was evident to our hero that his father intended he should remain but one more night beneath the paternal roof. What mattered it to Simon?

He went home at night, curried and fed Bunch; whispered confidentially in his ear, that he was the 'fastest piece of hoss-flesh, accordin' to size, that ever shaded the yearth;' and then busied himself in preparing for an early start on the morrow.

*From the London Punch.*

### Asking Leave to Toil.

Honored sir,—Hoping that you will be pleased to pardon the boldness of a poor man who wants to keep his wife and children, I take up my pen to write. And, honored sir, I hope you will forgive me, if I say I feel a little happy that I am able to put a few words to paper,—it being a sort of comfort to a man, howsoever poor he may be.

My boldness, honored sir, is this: It is, under your favor and consideration, to ask of your kinpness, to let me have an acre of land: or if I am too bold in asking a whole acre, half or a quarter of the same. I know that it may be thought a little high and daring in me, to ask for such a favor, seeing that your estates are let out in large farms. It is, perhaps, a presumption, and—as I've been told—a sort of flying in the face of property, for a man who is n't rich enough to farm a thousand acres; who has n't money for cattle and bone-dust, and all that—to think of having a little slice of land, just to grow a few things on for himself and children, land only being for them who can have a lot of it, or none. Nevertheless, sir, I hope for your kindness. I've been all along used to go to church, though I hope I may be forgiven for it, I have n't been these two months, seeing that my clothes are all in such rags that, as one of the churchwardens told me, they were quite a disgrace to a respectable congregation. Well, sir, I say I used to go to church, but I never heard there whether the Garden of Eden was twenty thousand acres or not—perhaps the gentlemen who set their faces against small allotments, known it to have been a very large farm indeed, and so think they have religion on their side, when they refuse a poor man a little patch for his own spade. I know that it was made a part of the punishment of sin—a part of the curse of heaven—that man should eat his bread in the sweat of his face. That, however wicked he may have been, he should not on his own account be suffered to eat his bread at all, does seem to me—and my heart is so full I cant help saying it—very like a curse coming from the other place. I suppose, too, they who eat their bread from the sweat of other people, have never sinned at all. I hope, honored sir, you will forgive these words; but my pen runs away with me like.

When I ask, honored sir, for this bit of land, I mean, of course, to pay the very highest price you can get for it. I know that land let out in little bits is always made to fetch more than when let by the lump. This, of course, the poor must expect. It is so in all things. My wife gives more for her bit of soap and candle, (when she can buy it,) more for my bit of 'bacco, than if we could buy such things by the pound, like respectable people. And it is n't to be expected that a great landlord, even though he may be a duke to boot, will do otherwise than the keeper of a chandler's shop. No sir, though my neighbors say I 'm a bold fellow, and have strange nonsense running in my head I don't expect that.

If people wern't so foolish as to think otherwise, there would never have been such a noise about a gentleman who said, "if he let a lug of land for five-pence when he could get eight-pence for it, he should be giving away three pence to the tenant." The gentlman only said what was true: the gentleman only said what nearly all the world do with one another every day of their lives. I was reading in a London newspaper that was lent me a day or two ago, where all sorts of things were advertised to be sold one under the other; coats and waistcoats, and trousers for almost no money at all. Well, the people who buy 'em say it 's no business of theirs how the things are made; that's not their concern—all they want, as a duty to themselves and families, is to get a cheap penn'orth, as it were to wrap themselves comfortably up in a bargain and then go with their prayer-books to church to show it. If we could ever think that the time would come when folks would n't bargain with folks, as though because they 'd money to buy, they 'd eat their fellow creatures up—if it is n't bold in me to say fellow-creatures—if we could ever hope for such a time, why, sir, then this world would be indeed much nearer heaven than, perhaps poor men have any right to expect. And yet, sir, church has puzzled me now and then. When the parson has told us that we are all made of earth, I have, I own it, now and then looked into a fine pew or two, and—if it 's a sin, I hope I may be pardoned for it—and I have sometimes doubted it. To be sure, soil is so different; the better sort of folks may be rich and loamy; and the poor, the cold stiff clay, only fit for draining.

Still, sir, folks say that things are brightening up for the poor. There are a good many signs of it. Only last autumn, I 'm told, three real lords played at cricket somewhere with some shopkeepers. A man in our village—who 's reckoned to know something—has said it is n't unlikely that in less than twenty years a squire may now and then join in quoits or foot-ball with day-laborers. If ever this should come to pass, it must lead to good things. For of course the matter won't stop there. The squire, after making so familiar, will look in at the men's houses; will talk with their wives and little ones about their food, and their clothes, and such like—giving them a kind word and a helping hand when they want it. This, of course, will come of the matter; otherwise, for my part, I can't see such very great good in it. Politeness is a nice thing, and sometimes warms a poor man's heart more than he can tell it: but politeness itself won't put a 'tato on the plate when there is n't one. Folks can't eat quoits and foot-balls.

And now, sir, I hope you will be so good as to let me have this bit of land. It will, I feel, make quite a man of me. Yes, sir, I mean that word and no other. As it is, sir—I don't know how it can be—but somehow at times I don't feel a man at all. I seem as if I'd no business in the world; as if I was a sort of toad or slug upon the soil; an interloper on the land, having no right even to make a footmark in it. The sun does n't seem to shine for me—nor the wheat to shoot—nor the hedge-flowers to blow. I feel sometimes as if poverty in this world was made the mark of Cain, and was upon me; with this hard difference, too, that any man might smite me for it.

And then, sir, the temptations that fly and run about one! I mean the game, sir. Many a time, when I've heard the pheasant crow, it has somehow sounded—though not a bit like it—like one of my children crying for food, and then for a minute my brain has been in a blaze, and I'd have done anything. When things are at the worst, and starvation is for days in my cupboard, the devil—or something like him—has sent the hares running about me, as though on purpose to be knocked down with a stick. It's a hard matter, sir, to keep one's hands off a dinner running at one's feet—a dinner that it's hard to think belongs to anybody in particular.

And therefore, honored sir, I do hope for a bit of land. If it's no bigger, one may say, than a lark's turf, like the lark I know I can whistle upon it and be happy. And so, honored sir, asking your pardon for my boldness, as a poor man, in thinking of such a thing.

I remain, yours humbly to command,
ABEL WEED.

THE LANDLORD'S ANSWER.

Abel Weed—Had you known anything of the true principles of political economy, you would never have written such a letter to me, a land-owner. Know, that it is much better for you that you should not have even a quarter of an acre—than it is for the soicial good of all that you should remain as you are.

THEOPHILUS CANAAN, Bart.

*One-Hundred Mormons Shot!*—The western Illinois and Iowa papers of the 14th Jan. bring reports that the party of Mormons who recently left Nauvoo, for the purpose of settling in the "Pinery," (high up the Mississippi River) have all been murdered! Having got into a dispute at a French trading establishment about the price of some provisions, which they unceremoniously helped themselves to whatever they wanted; which so exasperated the Frenchmen that they called in the aid of the Indians, and massacred 100 of the Mormon party amounting in all to 3 or 400. The Green Bay Republican gives the same report.

*Another Great Match Race.*—We learn upon the best authority (says the Baltimore American,) that the terms of another great match race have very recently been concluded in New York between the friends of the Southern racer "Peytonia" and those of the celebrated "Fashion," of the North, for a purse of $20,000, being $10,000 a side—four miles and repeat.—The race is to come off over the "Union Course," Long Island, New York, sometime in May next.

Peytonia, the nag of the South, was victor over "Blue Dick," at the late race at New Orleans, and never yet has been beaten. Fashion, of course, is well known. Both sides have strong backers. This will doubtless be one of the greatest match races ever run in America.

# THE JOURNAL.

**Friday, February, 28, 1845.**


### The Twenty-Second.

This is the day upon which the greatest man whose name graces the annuals of this or any other country upon the face of the globe, was born. Had George Washington been the son of an other land than our own—had he been born on the most remote spot of the world from the shores of America, the annual return of the day which gave birth to such a man could not fail to excite in our bosoms emotions of the deepest gratitude and respect for his memory. But when we think for a moment that ours is the favored land which gave to mankind the brightest ornament which has yet graced the pages of its history—when we recollect too, that ours is the favored land for whose happiness and glory, the great and almost God-like qualities of this wonderful man, "the first and best of mankind," were called into existence—when too we think for a moment that the social and political liberty which we this day enjoy; that the prosperity and happiness which in such a pre-eminent degree, is enjoyed by the people of this glorious Union, beyond that of any other land on the face of the earth, are all the fruits under providence of the services of George Washington—what should be our feelings and our emotions on such a day? Should they not be a hear'-felt, a deep and grateful remembrance of the services and achievements of the father and saviour of his and our common country?

This is a day upon which the feelings of an honest and allowable pride, of a warm and generous gratitude, and of a bright and a glorious hope should all commingle in the breast of the American patriot—of pride when he thinks that he is a fellow-country-man and a fellow-citizen of George Washington—of gratitude when he looks back through the vista of the past, and sees that it is to the valor, and the wisdom of this single name, that he is in a great measure indebted for all the blessings which he enjoys this day—of a bright and a glorious hope when with the wand of imagination he draws the curtain of futurity, and views our loved Republic increasing in happiness and power as ages roll on.

The morning of the 22nd, (last Saturday) was rather gloomy and unpromising; in this respect not unlike the morning of Washington's own career, but the sun in the one case as in the other soon shone forth and dissipated the clouds which darkened the horizon. At an early hour the merry tones of the bugle were heard on the one hand summoning the Clarendon Horse Guards, while on the other the lively tatoo of the fife and drum was heard beating the Rifle Corps to quarters to join in the days celebration. Soon the streets became enlivened by the hurrying to and fro of richly caparisoned horses and their splendidly uniformed riders preparing for the parade. At about half past ten the "Guards" drew up in "strength" near the Post-office, accompanied by Generals McRae and Marsteller and Aids all in full uniform. Seldom have our eyes been regaled with a more pleasing, at the same time imposing array than the Guards presented on this occasion. The horses were fine spirited fellows and seemed to enter into the joyous feelings of the day with as much spirit as their masters. The riders, for the most part young, ardent, and enthusiastic—decorated in their rich and gorgeous uniform presented as the sun poured down his golden rays over burnished helmet and nodding plume, a spectacle at once brilliant and splendid.

Captain Price's Rifle Company joined in the celebration too; and although but few in number and by no means so richly uniformed as the "Guards," still they added much to enliven the scene. Their exercises in "bush fighting" were peculiarly novel and picturesque. We should think that in the woods they would be rough customers to manage.

The "Guards" eat a military dinner at the Masonic Hall furnished by Mr. Petteway. We *imagine* that it was a rich elegantly "furnished forth" board to which the Guards sat down at two o'clock. We dare say too, that wine and wit, song and sentiment lent their charms to the banqueting board. We imagine so, we say, for civilians were not permitted a seat at that military board, and of course we cannot speak by the "book" on this point. All in all, Washington's birth day was celebrated in Wilmington with a spirit and a feeling which does honor to the patriotism of its citizens. May each successive return of the same glorious day, elicit from ourselves and our children for ages to come, the same grateful remembrance of the immortal services of our illustrious countryman, and the same devotion to the free institutions which we in so great a degree owe to those services.

### A Recreant Served Right.

Some time since the Hon. J. P. Hale, member of Congress from New Hampshire, wrote a long letter to his constituents, giving his views in opposition to the annexation of Texas. His constituents, good Democrats, who love the Union and who deem the acquisition of Texas necessary to its well being, have answered that letter by nominating another good Democrat, Mr. John Woodard to represent them in Congress, and who will reflect their views in the National Legislature. That's the right spirit. Mr. Hale has been served exactly as he deserves.

### A War with England.

Gentle reader, don't think from the belligerent heading of this article, that we are about to announce to you that a war, or even the prospect of a war, between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, is about to take place.—No; at present nothing of the kind seems to be in the wind, unless it be in the imaginations, or rather in the pockets of some few editors and politicians, who, on all occasions, take that side of every American question, which would be most beneficial to the interests of England, and most baneful to those of the United States. The National Intelligencer and some other Federal Whig prints, are endeavoring to get up the impression that, if we, the people of the United States, assert our right to the territory of Oregon, a war with England, will be the immediate consequence. It is even intimated in the English papers, that should the sovereign people of the United States, and the equally (in our estimation) sovereign people of the sovereign Republic of Texas, dare to merge their several sovereignties into one glorious joint sovereignty, that the might and prowess of England, will be brought to bear upon us for this, in *her estimation*, audacious and insolent step. We have but a very few remarks to make on this head, but we hope that they will be such as will meet with the approbation of every American patriot. That Oregon is ours, as a matter of right, is conceded, we believe, by a majority of both parties. That its possession by us, is essential to our safety and prosperity as a free Republic, is also, we believe, conceded. That Texas and the United States of America, are free and independent governments, capable, according to the law of nations, of entering into what treaties or agreements they please, is also we believe, conceded. The only question is, whether the people of this country represented through their government, are to be deterred by the menaces and threats of England, from pursuing the course which they think the finger of right and sound policy points out to them as the best. What is the opinion of our readers—of the people of North Carolina on this subject. We think we know it. We think that they will agree with us, that the insolent threats of interference on the part of England, or on the part of all Europe combined, should not for a moment deter the Government of the United States from pursuing, in regard to the Texas and Oregon questions, that line of policy which is not forbidden by a strict sense of justice, to the rights of other nations, and which at the same time is pointed out by a paramount regard to its own future peace and harmony. Twice before, we have met England in a just quarrel, and we see nothing in the result, in both instances, which should weigh us down, with an inordinate fear of that haughty and intermeddling power.

The following sensible and just remarks on this head, we copy from a neutral paper, the *Philadelphia Ledger:*

The presses and politicians who say that we are "running wild about additional territory," merely because we resist groundless, fraudulent claims to our own, add that in this reckless spirit of acquisition, we even evince a desire to provoke a war with Britain. All this means that it we assert our right to Oregon, Britain will declare war against us. We are not surprised at this subserviency to a foreign government, since it has always characterized a portion of our press, and a small portion of our population. Both of these portions are, in some degree, under British influence or control. Of such presses, some are conducted by English editors, still owing their allegiance to their native land, and others are under the influence or control of those connected with English trade. Such presses very naturally obtain the English residents of our commercial cities for subscribers and advertisers; and under this compound influence of English management and English custom, they very naturally support English interests, and take the British side of all controversies between our own and the British governments. And the majority of such politicians are found in our large cities, and are either directly connected with English trade or banking, or under the influence of those who are so. Hence we must seek the key to such anti-American politics in our own country in the stock exchanges and chambers of commerce of London and Liverpool.

Such a feature has always existed in our politics, and will exist till our independence of English trade and banking is completely established. The same influences existed before and during the last war with Britain, and were on the British side in all our disputes with Britain, and greatly impeded all the efforts of our government to obtain redress for numerous and serious aggressions.

### Fire on Ship-board at Charleston.

From the Charleston papers we learn that on the 21st instant, a large ship lying in that port whose name is *the Lord Ashburton*, laden with cotton, was discovered to be on fire in the hold, under the cabin. How the fire commenced, was not understood. It was at length got under however, the ship and cargo being considerably damaged. She was discharging in order to be hauled upon the dock for repairs.

### A Chance For Speculation.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement, which will be found in another column, offering for sale a large quantity of Real Estate, by Mr. Curtis, of Fayetteville. Those desirous of entering into the timber business, would, from what we learn, find the inducement held out in the advertisement, to be well worthy their attention. Perhaps there is no line of business in which a man of energy can at present engage, in North Carolina, which will so amply repay the expenditure of time and capital, as that of the Timber business; and we think that the opportunity offered in Mr. Curtis's advertisement, is one which should not be overlooked.

### Whig Convention at Warsaw.

Well, the Convention for the nomination of a Whig candidate to oppose Gen'l McKay, has taken place! A large concourse of delegates were there, if we are to believe the *Chronicle*. "Forty or fifty," at least, three-fourths of them from Duplin, we venture to assert. But it's all the same thing. It was a *Convention*, and that's a high sounding name. "The Whig spirit blazed up as brightly as ever," says the *Chronicle*. Well, we suppose the *Chronicle* means that it "blazed as brightly" as it did in November last. To this we have no objection. It was a "most enthusiastic meeting" says the *Chronicle*. Well now, we don't feel disposed to contradict the *Chronicle's* assertion on the subject; but one thing, we will say, that if it was as the *Chronicle* says, an enthusiastic meeting, its members must have been endued with an extra quantity of exhilerating gass, or else they must totally have closed their eyes against a retrospect of the past, or a view of the future. Speeches were made too, on the occasion. Wonder if any enquiries, as in times of old, were made about a certain "obscure individual," whose name we begin to find out, is James K. Polk? But to return. The Convention unanimously nominated, Thos. D. Meares, Esq., of this town, as the candidate of the party, for Congress, in this district, and the *Chronicle* says the Whigs must *try* to elect him. We have no objection. Let them try.

Mr. Meares will make as good a run as any Whig the Convention could have nominated, but he has too much good sense not to know, that it would be only time and toil thrown away to attempt such a thing. of course we don't know, (for the *Chronicle* don't say,) but we presume that he will not accept the nomination.

### The Californias.

The capture of SANTA ANNA has brought to light another most flagrant and unequivocal proof, of the aggrandizing disposition of *John Bull*, and has added another, to the many evidences which are daily pressing upon us in almost every shape, of the settled policy of England, to interfere with the internal affairs of this continent. It has been discovered that Santa Anna had been negotiating a treaty, for the cession of California, or New Mexico, to Great Britain, the consummation of which, was only prevented by the fall of the tyrant. Thus it appears, that whilst the scheming and crafty Court of Saint James was endeavoring, both by foul and by fair means, to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, itself was secretly engaged in negotiations for the acquisition of a territory on the Pacific, much more extensive and valuable.

We only wish that the plot had been discovered some months since; it would have opened the eyes of those infatuated American citizens, who still side with England on the Texas question. England never makes a move without some object in view. The possession of the Californias, would have given her a strong and a permanent hold immediately in the vicinity of the mouth of the Columbia River, which she knew would be of the greatest importance to her, in the event of any difficulty between the United States and herself, about the Oregon territory. Every day brings to light, some new and cogent reason, why the United States should act promptly and firmly, both in regard to the Texas and Oregon questions.

### Mr. Dorr and the Rhode Island Controversy.

From an editorial in the Washington Globe, of the 22nd instant, we learn that a writ of error has been obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States, directed to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, requiring the record to be sent up to the first named tribunal for examination.

The question before the Supreme Court will be, whether the offence for which Mr. Dorr is now incarcerated in Rhode Island, to wit: levying war against the authorities of that State as alledged, is not treason against the United States, and not punishable in a State Court.

Another question is also pending before the Supreme Court, which raises the direct issue whether or not the people of Rhode Island have a right to remodel their form of Government, without the consent of the Legislature. Mr. Walker of Mississippi, is engaged as senior counsel in both cases.

☞ Brother Eccles of the Lincolnton Courier, wants to know if the Editor of the Journal, has any extra copies of the Expose of the "rise and progress" of the Editor of the Independent, alias the "Fat Friar." No, we have not. When we penned that article, (every line and word of which we could prove,) we determined to wash our hands of such dirty business and have not thought once of it since. He (the Fat Friar,) will die a natural death soon, at any rate, and we think it best to let nature take its course.

### Beauties in Washington

A bachelor correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, thus writes:—'When it is fair and pleasant, our thorough faires present a scene of great animation and elegance. The ladies appear in all their fashionable finery, and their beauty and smiles are enough to melt the heart of an anchorite. As they come from all quarters of the country, you have an opportunity, without walking more than a square, of seeing every style and degree of beauty. There you find the brunette from the South, the more fair damsel from the North, and the healthy and blooming maiden from the far West. It is impossible for the most fastidious connoisseur of female charms not to find a face to suit his taste."

### Fourth of March.

This day will soon be here, and with it terminates the Administration of JOHN TYLER. He will *go out*, like the snuff of a tallow candle, that leaves nothing behind, but an insufferable stench.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Register is much mistaken if he thinks that Mr. Tyler will go out of office like the snuff of a tallow candle, leaving nothing but a stench behind him. Mr. Tyler has conducted the administration of our Government with an ability & integrity for which, it may be, that the present generation will not give him the credit which he deserves, at the hands of the American people; but we tell the Register, that the day is not far distant—indeed it is even now dawning upon us—when the people of this country, will regard the administration of John Tyler as one of the best, and ablest, under all the circumstances, which this country has yet experienced, and they will regard John Tyler himself, with no other feelings, save those of gratitude and respect. By the firmness, and patriotism of John Tyler however, the Register may remember an United States Bank, was forever put "*out*," leaving literally nothing of either itself, or of the Federal party, whose darling it was, but an unsufferable stench, as the Register expresses it. The American people will do John Tyler ample justice, despite the little petty malevolence of party feeling.

The Locofoco faction of the Virginia Senate, being in the majority, have determined not to go into an election for U. S. Senator at this session, thus leaving the State unrepresented rather than that a Whig should be chosen. The Whig majority in the House of Delegates is large enough to control the election should one be gone into, hence the contumacy of the Senate faction.

The above we clip from the last Chronicle, and to shew how unfair, not to say worse of it, the paragraph is, we will make, a correct statement of how the matter stands. Some time ago the whig House of Delegates, fixed a day for going into the election of United States Senator. The Democratic Senate agreed to the proposition, but when the day arrived which the whigs themselves had fixed upon, they backed out, because some members of their party were absent, and consequently they would be in a minority on joint ballot. Subsequently the lower House fixed upon the 14th instant. This time the Senate didn't think proper to give its assent, and postponed the matter indefinitely.—This can do no harm, but a great deal of good, for the State had proved herself to be Democratic, by a large majority in last November, and had the Legislature gone into an election, her citizens would have been most assuredly worse than not represented at all. And then the members for the next Legislature are to be elected in April next, so that the reference by the Senate of the matter to the people will give them (the people) an opportunity of sending to the next session of the Legislature, delegates, instructed with a particular view, to the election of a Senator. What would have been the consequence, had the State Senate gone into the election at the present session? Why that old Virginia, as thorough going a Democratic State as in the Union, would be for the next six years misrepresented by a Federal Senator.

### A Voice from the Hermitage.

The old Hero of New Orleans, although in very feeble health, and hovering, as it were, over the abyss of eternity, still takes a deep interest in every thing which can tend to the happiness and prosperity of his country—that country for which he has already done so much.

The following extract of a letter which appears in the *Missouri Reporter*, will shew our readers what Gen'l Jackson's present opinions are on the subject of annexation:

The venerable Hero believes that Texas will agree to Annexation on the *basis* of the Louisiana treaty, or that she would tacitly consent to abide by the Missouri compromise—but he knows, and *so does Col. Benton*, that any additional concession to the Abolitionists will never be made—with the consent of Texas. To use Gen. Jackson's language: "She would indignantly throw back into our faces, any bill or joint resolution dividing Texas equally into free and slave-holding States or Territory." The old General believes, as you do, that the Texas treaty was a good one, and that no proposition yet made is preferable to it. "What objection," said he, "can be made to the provisions of the treaty?—they were liberal for us, fair and explicit, and the only thing to be regretted is, that they should have been rejected." He contends that the treaty was skilfully drawn, and that its ratification was demanded by the highest national considerations. Though very feeble, he seemed to acquire new life when the Texas question became the topic of conversation. "What of men, of cliques, or of parties, sir," said he, "when we are called on to decide the greatest question that has been presented to the nation since the acquisition of Louisiana! Texas embraces a vast and invaluable domain, and the possession of it is absolutely necessary to the defence of the South, and to the maintenance of our rights in Oregon."

### Not Bad.

The other day whilst the Clarendon Horse Guards were on parade, a friend, who himself was a delighted spectator, observed a country green 'un looking on with both mouth and eyes.

"What," says our friend to the country man "do you think of the cavalry?"

"I like them first rate, all but one thing" replies the country man.

"What's that, pray?"

"Why," replies country, I'll be dad drapt if I likes the notion of mustering under a nigger captain, as I sees these folks in Wilmington does."

The trumpeter of the company was a colored man dressed in scarlet, who rode a few paces in front of the troop, and our simple country friend thought that he was the captain.

### Another Fire in Fayetteville.

The North Carolinian of the 22d instant says:—"About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, the large two story frame building on Hay street, occupied by Jno. H. & James Martine, as a hardware store and tin manufactory, was discovered on fire. The store contained a large quantity of goods of all descriptions. When discovered, it was so far gone that there was no possible chance of saving it, and the efforts of the people were directed to saving the adjacent houses, in which they succeeded effectually. The property probably worth between 20 and 30,000 dollars; about $9,000 of which, it is stated, is covered by insurance."

### Short but Sweet.

The following extraordinary paragraph appears in the *New York Sun*. Of course no sensible man would believe in its truth:

*President Tyler.*—It is said this gentleman will retire from office $200,000 richer than he entered it. If this be true he is the first man who has made money as President of the United States. Van Buren and John Q. Adams retired without loss, and the elder Adams perhaps did the same, but with these exceptions, all the distinguished men who have filled the Presidential chair, have done so at a great—generally ruinous—pecuniary sacrifice. They have successively retired to private life poor men. The expense of maintaining creditably the charities and hospitalities of the national mansion is very great, and, we would suppose it impossible that a gentleman of Mr. Tyler's small private fortune could have laid aside twice the amount of his official income every year of his administration.—*N. Y. Sun.*

To this Mr. Tyler's Son John, replies in the following short but explicit and comprehensive manner—

The above statement, or insinuation, as regards the President, I pronounce *false* in its conception —*base* in its motives, and *infamous* in its objects.
JOHN TYLER, Jr.

### Delaware.

A public meeting of the citizens of New Castle, was held on the 11th instant, at which the name of James A. Bayard, Esq., was recommended to the President, James K. Polk, (who is James K. Polk? whar did he come from?) as a suitable person to fill the office of Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Bayard is a native of Delaware, but has been for some time past a citizen of New York.

### John Bull.

From the New Orleans *Picayune* we clip the followining sensible, and at the same time witty comment upon the disposition of England, to interfere in the political concerns of this country:

We find in the London Morning Chronicle of the 2d January, the following paragraph relating to this country:

"If Europe is desirous of seeing peace re-established in Central America, there is but one way of effecting it. Let the European governments, one and all, signify to the American government their positive hostility to the project of annexation. A combined protest of this nature might inculcate a salutary lesson of moderation on Jonathan; and once rid of the apprehension of having him as an immedi te neighbor, Mexico would soon be induced formally to renounce a claim which it is now hopeless to expect that she can ever again make good. Such a course, whilst it would give consolidation to Mexico and peace to Texas, would benefit European commerce, and prevent the American people from exercising, as they are striving to do, an overshadowing influence over the Gulf of Mexico."

God bless us! A little while ago John Bull was to make mince-meat of us, by himself, should annexation take place. Now we are to have all Europe upon us—England and France, Spain and Russia, Holland and Belgium, Prussia and Sweden, Hanover and Austria, Portugal, Sicily, Italy, Germany, and a dozen principalities whose names begin with Saxe, and as many more whose localities can only be discovered by a microscope. What a combination! What work for the sextons if the people of all these nations have to be buried in America! The coffin-makers will find no encouragement in this idea, as armies are mostly sowed like corn—in drills. And what is all this ado for? To induce Mexico to "renounce a claim which is hopeless" and enable Manchester spinners to make more than a hundred per cen. in working up American staples!

When all Europe comes down upon us, we move that the United States let out the war piece-meal and by the job. The different States might engage to combat the more formidable sovereignties, and private individuals should be allowed to take stock in the contest, so far as the tumble-bug principalities are concerned. As a special compliment to Albert, a defunct bank charter might be revived with a privilege to explode the fouty Duchy that had the glory of breeding the last pauper for the English throne.

### Governor's Council.

From the Raleigh papers we learn that his Excellency, Gov. Graham, has called a meeting of his council on the 5th of March next.

### Discontinued.

In the Raleigh Register of the 21st inst., we see a card from the Editor of the Oxford Mercury, (whig.) stating that that paper is discontinued for want of patronage. *In pace requiescat!*

### Poetic Petition.

The dryness of legislative proceedings is sometimes relieved by a little fun, which is the more welcomed when it comes, because of its rarity. Quite a hearty laugh was produced in the House of Representatives of Ohio, some days since, by the following circumstance:

Mr. Combs, on leave, presented the petition of 38 citizens of Miller township, Knox county, for a law to tax dogs. The memorial was as follows:

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

Whereas, destruction very great
By dogs, among the sheep of late.
And danger that they will do more,
As they have often heretofore,
Requires that something should be done
To stop the rascals in their fun:
We, therefore, of your honors pray,
That you'll enact, without delay,
A law that shall impose a tax
On dogs, or on their masters' backs,
Of such amounts as may suffice,
To make dogs moral, just and wise;
And we'll forever and a day,
When so inclined, devoutly pray.

*Saturday Courier.*

From the Richmond (Va.) Times and Compiler.

### Northern Liberty to Free Negroes.

A great fuss has been made in the non-slaveholding States because South Carolina has thought proper to adopt certain police regulations, which she deems necessary to her own safety, and which deny to the free colored man the privileges extended to citizens of other States; and this discrimination is pronounced unconstitutional, although there is not one of those States which has not imposed civil disabilities on the black, which, as far as principle is concerned, is as much a violation of the constitution as the act of South Carolina. As a very curious comment on the fanatical ebullition against South Carolina, we state that there is a petition before the Ohio legislature, with a very long list of signatures, praying the legislature to prevent the immigration of negroes and mulattoes in that State. The memorial gives a variety of reasons for making this application, and complains that, notwithstanding the uniform policy of Ohio in discouraging the immigration of blacks, they are continually forcing themselves in, &c., &c. The memorialists then go on to say "they have done him no harm, and they only seek a like return, to insure which they ask that their thresholds shall be unvisited by his presence; and this alike for his welfare as their own." The petitioners now ask that the blacks shall be incapacitated from buying or holding real estate, and that all contracts made by them or with them shall be null and void. The memorialists tell us that the laws of Ohio exclude a black man from bearing testimony when a white man is a party, exclude their children from common schools, and deny them other privileges of citizen-ship. This is all very proper for a free State in the eyes of the fanatics, but very improper in S. Carolina.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb.

### Mexican Revolutions.

The intelligence which we laid before our readers yesterday of the overthrow of Santa Anna, of his capture and confinement, puts a period to the stirring interest of news from Mexico. The revolution having been completely established, it only remains for us to gather such items of news connected with recent events as were unavoidably overlooked yesterday, in consequence of the late hour at which we received our letters and papers.

The capture of the ex-President was effected by a detachment from the volunteers of Jico, under command of D. Amado Rodriguez, on the evening of the 15th of January. According to the official report, he surrendered himself with alacrity and yet with dignity. He demanded to be escorted to his hacienda at Encero, there to await passports which he alleged he expected, to enable him to leave the country. Our files from Mexico and Vera Cruz say nothing of the manner of his capture, save what we have just stated; the account we gave yesterday that he was discovered by Indians through the sagacity of their dogs, was on verbal authority; we find no mention of it in the papers—the omission is not however, proof of its inaccuracy. Immediately upon his capture he addressed a letter to Gen. Rincon, through Gen. Guzman, requesting that his person might be respected and himself spared from the insults of his enemies. His demands were complied with, and under and escort of five hundred men he entered Jalapa in the evening, thath hour being selected to avoid any demonstration of popular feeling which his presence might have provoked. He was subsequently transferred to Perote, and the orders were positive that he should be strictly guarded, but at the same time treated with the consideration due to a distinguished solder in misfortune, and allowed every indulgence compatible with his personal safety.

On the 17th of January, the two Chambers of Congress were assembled in their capacity of "Grand Jurors," and the capture of Santa Anna announced to them by Senor Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address marked by great temperance and dignity. The reply of Senor Rosa who presided over the Chambers, was in the same spirit. There is nothing said of vengeance by either of them; they recommended that the passions which were naturally excited by the resistance of a general at the head of numerous forces, should be allowed to subside, now that the same General is a prisoner at their mercy. The editors, too, of the capital write in the same strain; they manifest no eagerness for the condemnation of the prisoner, and depreciate any haste in his trial, or any violence unworthy of the justice and magnanimity of the Mexican nation. The papers of Vera Cruz show a disposition widely different from this, and call violently for the blood of the tyrant. The latest dates from the capital do not indicate distinctly whether he has yet been ordered thither to take his trial. We might furnish further details of the gallant resistance made by Gen. Inclan to the repeated assaults of Santa Anna upon Puebla, but now that the issue is known they would be devoid of interest.

Santa Anna, prior to his capture, had renounced the Presidency and thrown up his command of the army, which devolved upon Senor Sierrary Rosse. Gen. Bravo had received the orders of the President to remove from their commands a number of the officers who had adhered to Santa Anna and to fill their places. These were to undergo trials. The soldier composing his army were daily arriving at the capital in small parties.

Now that the contest with Santa Anna is over, the Government is turning its attention to the incursions of the Indians in the Northern Departments. Nothing can be more deplorable, according to the representations before us, than the state of things in Domingo and the Northern part of the Department of Zacatecas. Durango has absolutely been overrun by the savages. Bodies of several hundred have encamed at one time and for several days in this Department, robbing, murdering and carrying into captivity the women and

children with perfect impunity. Senor Cuevas, on the 15th ultimo, addressed the Governor of this Department, and of Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Coahuila and New Mexico, to assure them that a large body of troops, amply supplied with the munitions of war, should march promptly to their defence, and put an end to the outrages from which they have suffered so much.

### A Husband in a Hat.

The following story, the incidents related in which took place before the French Revolution, is from the columns of the N. Y. American. A French tale is always piquant and stirring, whether witty or wise, and we doubt not that the very title of this one will secure its being read for amusement:—

"The Marquis of Coutinge was still living —a charming *roue* of the Regency of Louis XV—who had supped with Voltaire, lived with Sophy, Amould, and fought a duel with Richelieu; a universal man. The Marquis was not old—forty-five only; but his life of excitement had burnt like wax candles carried about and which are rapidly consumed by constant movement. He was a complete man, for whom nothing further could be made—but a husband or some other magnificent thing.

"Coutinge was rich—well, that at the court passed for clever, for he had for five years had a man of letters for his secretary, and so adulation everywhere awaited him. All marriageable damsels experienced tender emotions at his appearance; the mothers praised; the fathers, brothers, uncles were charmed with him. Of the cousins only did he seem the personal enemy.

"Coutinge understood all this perfectly; and he had for some time been thinking of settling down. In the midst of festivities and enjoyments, infirmities were overtaking him —elegant and perfumed infirmities which he still concealed under black velvet—but which admonished him of the need he would have of the tender care of a wife. The difficulty was in the choice. The Marquis knew the world well enough to understand that a young person who marries an old man, only marries a position in society. In those cases he knew the choice was determined by the fortune and the marriage outfit, and the husband is merely included as surplusage—an inevitable inconvenience. He thought of all this, and often scratched his head, and was lost in reflection. But time passed. Delay but increased the difficulty—for the security of the husband is precisely in the reverse ratio of his years.

"At last the Marquis came to his resolution. It was to leave the matter to chance. Chance had often favored him; at any rate there was originality in the scheme. He went to a brilliant party at the Princess de Lanballe's. All that was beautiful and noble was there assembled; M. de Coutinge was announced. He entered gravely—his eyes uplifted—his sword pointed upwards—in short, with an air of Lekain in Orestes. A general burst of laughter saluted him. Nothing disconcerted, he said. 'I come, ladies, to consult Destiny. Herein are an existence and the heart of a man,' and he partially opened his folded hat, which was filled with tickets. 'Herein are an income of 100.000 francs and a dowry; but a single one of these tickets is marked, and it is to be the winner; approach, ladies, and draw'

"The young persons entering into the joke and unsuspicious of the nature of the lottery, surrounded him and each drew a ticket. The marked one was drawn by Mademoiselle de Merepoix, a handsome brunette of twenty-five.

"'Mademoiselle,' said the Marquis seriously, 'what you have won is a husband. I put myself and my fortune into this hat; accept the one and the other, for both belong to you.'

"At first there was laughing, but it was seen the thing was in earnest; and Mademoiselle, who was not rich and had not sighed for some time, swooned with delight.

"Three years afterwards, the Marquis was an emigrant in Germany, and his wife was in England."

### Hints for Transplanting.

1. Many persons plant a tree as they would a post. The novice in planting must consider that a tree is a living, nicely organised production, as certainly affected by good treatment as an animal. Many an orchard of trees, rudely thrust into the ground, struggles half dozen years against the adverse condition before it recovers.

2. In planting an orchard, let the ground be made mellow by repeated ploughing. For a tree of moderate size, the hole should be dug three feet in diameter, and twelve to twenty inches deep. Turn over the soil several times, and if not rich, mix thoroughly with it some compost, or well rotted manure. In every instance the hole must be large enough to admit all the roots easily, without bending. Shorten and pare monthly, with a knife, any bruised or broken roots. Shake the tree gently while the filling is going on. The secret lies in carefully shoveling in the mould, so that every root and small fibre, may meet the soil; and to secure this, let the operator with his hand, spread out the small roots, and fill in the earth nicely around every one. Nine-tenths of the deaths by transplanting, arise from the hollows left among the roots of the trees, by a rapid and careless mode of shoveling in the earth.

3. When the hole is two-thirds filled, pour in a pail or two of water. This will settle the soil and fill up any little vacuities that may remain. Wait until the water has sunk away, and then fill up the hole, pressing the earth moderately around the tree with the foot. The moist earth, being covered by the loose surface soil, will retain its humidity for a long time. Indeed, we rarely find it necessary to water again after planting in this way, and a little muck or litter placed around the tree, upon the newly moved soil, will render it quite unnecessary. Frequent surface watering is highly injurious, as it causes the top of the soil to bake so hard as to prevent the access of air and light, both of which, in a certain degree, are absolutely necessary.

4. Avoid the prevalent error (so common and so fatal in this country) of planting your trees too deep. They should not be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood before. If they are likely to be thrown out by the frost the first winter, heap a little earth about the stem, to be removed again in spring.

5. If your soil is positively bad, remove it from the hole, and substitute a cartload or two of good garden mould. Do not forget that plants must have *food*. Five times the common growth may be realized by preparing holes six feet in diameter, and twice the usual depth, enriching and improving the soil by a plentiful addition of good compost. Young trees cannot be expected to thrive well in sod land. When a young orchard must be kept in grass, a circle should be kept dug around each tree. But the cultivation of the land will cause the trees to advance more rapidly in five years than they will in ten, when it is allowed to remain in grass.

*Southern (Ga.) Cultivator.*

New York, Feb. 20.

### Arrival of the Hibernia.

*Twenty-three days later from Europe.*

The Hibernia arrived in Boston yesterday, and brings 23 days later intelligence from Europe.

The alliance of France with Englane appears to be now as firm and as healthy, as it was before the time when Lord Palmerston broke with Thiers.

Sir Charles Metcalf has been made a peer under the title of Baron Metcalf.

The capture and execution of Zurbano, in Spain, is the only intelligence from that country worth narrating.

From France, we learn that the French Ministry are secured in power, at least another session. On the Tahitian question, they twice secured majorities.

The news from England has very little interest. Parliament was about opening.

The latest news from Belgium states that in the Chambers, it was decieed. 65 to 22, that no address for the dismissal of the present administration should be presented to the King.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be so much amazed at the interminable war with the Circassians that he is determined next season to take the field in person.

The London Money Market continued busy.

News from Morocco has been received by way of Gioraltar, giving a most deplorable account of the internal state of the empire.— The Kabyles were pillaging the towns, whilst the Emperor is described as having lost authority since the battle of Isily.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

February 3d.

We have no change whatever to notice in prices. The demand since Friday has been tolerably good. On Saturday about 4,500 bales were sold, and to-day 7,000 changed hands. On each day speculators took 1,000 bales. The demand has been freely met by holders, but they have not shown any disposition to accept lower rates.

From Bartlett's Walks about Jerusalem.

### The Pool of Siloam.

A little above the fountain of En Rogel, which leads up the valley of Jehoshaphat, there is a mulberry tree of unusual size, with a raised terrace, a favorite halting place for wayfarers and shepherds, who repose under its ample shade, while their flocks are drinking from a channel filled with water, conducted from the Pool of Siloam, which is a few paces above. It was not without emotion that we descended the steps of the fountain, worn and polished by ages, and seating ourselves under the cool moist arch a delicious shelter from the burning noon-day beams of a July sun, reposed our weary limbs, listening to the gentle current of the "waters of Siloam, that go softly," and drinking, with the palm of our hand, from the refreshing and limpid stream. As the Arab women of the valley came down to fill their pitchers, we remembered that the daughters of Judah frequented it two thousand years ago; that kings and prophets have drank of its consecrated waters, and that perhaps Jesus and his disciples have often reposed on these very steps, in the course of his walks about the city. To describe the view before us—the path to the fountain is seen above the edge of the Pool, on the right, and figures are descending the steps under its arch, down to the water, which flows out by a small orifice into the square Pool, and thence by a channel into the valley below, as before stated. The remains of pillars at the side and in the basin, seems to indicate that, at a former period, it must have been wholly or partially covered; and it has been supposed that this is also the "Bethesda," with five torches, where at certain hours an angel, according to the popular tradition, troubled the waters, which were then supposed to possess a healing power. This receives some countenance from the fact, that there is a singular ebb and flow in the stream, noticed by many travellers, and lately witnessed by Dr. Robinson, but beyond this there is nothing to support the conjecture. It has been ascertained, by the persevering research of Dr. Robinson, that the water is brought to the Pool from that of the Virgin, higher up the valley, by means of a channel cut through the rocky hill of Ophel, a work of great, and unless both fountains were within the city, of useless labor. Its length, as measured by him, is 1750 feet.

From the Globe.

The following article, which we copy from the Upland (Pennsylvania) Union, is an augury of the coming administration, which may be very confidently relied upon:

President Polk—his administration.— James K. Polk, President elect by the unsought suffrages of American freemen, arrived at Washington on the evening of the 13th instant, preparatory to entering on the responsible duties of his elevated station. Everywhere on his passage from Tennessee to Washington he was received and greeted with high manifestations of confidence and good feeling by the people; and as a favorable evidence that the asperities of the late political contest had their origin in the phrenzy of the moment, his political opponents cordially united in doing honor to the President of the nation. Every demonstration recounted, every reply made to congratulatory addresses by the President, evinces patriotic sentiments, & his firm determination to administer the government on principles of the broadest national bearing, and for the common benefit of all its citizens. Every act of his political life warrants this conclusion, and proves him a devoted patriot and democratic republican, who can tolerate a difference of opinion when it is respectful and decent. No man ever reached the presidency under circumstances more favorable to himself, or entered upon its duties under more favorable auspices. His first act will be the selection of a cabinet of assistants & advisers, to aid him in carrying out the measures of his administration; & with a phalanx of able statesmen to choose from, we have no doubt of a competent and fortunate selection, embracing men who can harmonize with him as a *confidential family circle*, acting together on all questions as a *unit*. Of the necessity of such a course, his experience and observation must have convinced him. The views which reach us from the Nashville Union, together with the well known character of the President, warrant the conclusion that he will steer clear of all cliques and selfish combinations; that his appointments will be made in accordance with strict justice to the public interest; and that no incumbent will be displaced merely for the love of change, but for good cause, and under a sense of duty to the public welfare. In a word, we believe "principles rather than men" will be his motto; & that a renovation of business, a well founded confidence, and a general tranquility, will be witnessed throughout the country, during his administration, unknown for many previous years.

*The Land Fund.*—New York State has, at length, resolved to receive the distribution money so long ago assigned to it by the General Government, and has passed it to the credit of the School Fund.

# POSTSCRIPT.

## CONGRESS.

### The Last Week of the Session.

Since our last the debate on the Texas question, has been going on with unabating interest in the Senate, up to our dates of the 25th inst. Tuesday night last no vote had yet been taken. The course of the Federal party in the Senate, evinces a disposition to talk the Texas question *to death*. But in this we have every reason to believe, from the tone, both of the whig and democratic presses at Washington, they will be defeated. Indeed, we believe it is now conceded that the House resolutions, will pass the Senate, by a majority of two or three at least. From the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 26th inst. we clip the following:

### THE QUESTION.

The impression seems to be pretty general, that this is the great day for taking the Texas question in the Senate of the United States, and that this day Texas will be admitted as a State into the Union. What thrilling joy will this event diffuse over America! What immense results depend upon that decision!

The hopes of Annexation increase every hour at Washington. Letters from both parties encourage the expectation of success.— The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writes:—

"The Annexation cause has triumphed.— After all the scolding, and threatening, and shifting on the question, its strength has conducted it to a triumphant result." Also:—

"A rumor prevails in Washington, that Governor Wright, of New York, has yielded his opposition to the passage of the joint resolutions in the Senate. In doing so, it is said he releases his friends from their opposition also."

The Editor of the "Tribune," now in Washington, writes:—

"If, then, the Senate is full, and all the Loco Focos vote for Texas, with three sort of Whigs, the resolutions will be carried by 27 to 25."

The *Globe* under date of the 24th inst., says, "that it is probable the vote will be taken on Wednesday at the farthest," (last Wednesday.) But a few days of the present Session of Congress now remain, and we presume, from the length to which the Texas debate in the Senate has been drawn out by the Federal party, that the important questions of the Oregon Territory bill, and the Iowa and Florida bills, must be postponed until either, Mr. Polk calls an extra Session of Congress, or to next winter. The House has been engaged for some time past, almost exclusively, in the discussion of the appropriation bill. From the National Intelligencer, we learn that the Post-office bill from the Senate would most likely pass the lower House, by a large majority, as all debate had been prohibited on it, in two hours after its introduction into the committee of the whole. For our own part we dislike the bill. It will opperate entirely to the advantage of the Northern and Eastern States to the inevitable detriment, both of the South and the West. We feel confident that it will be a charge upon the National Treasury, to the amount of some two and a half millions of dollars annually. This amount must be raised by a Tariff which is paid in a great measure by the South, so that ultimately we of the south will have the burden to bear.

### Popular Lectures.

Mr. S. N. Botsford, *Chemist* of the MILITARY ACADEMY of Raleigh, has arrived in town for the purpose of giving a course of popular *Lectures* on Galvanism, Chemistry, Light, &c. He brings with him a part of the aparatus of the *Institution* which he represents, and from the flattering notices which we have seen of his Lectures in the lower part of the State, (in our exchange papers,) we believe he will give the citizens an intellectual treat which has never been offered them before.

### CHARLESTON MARKET—Feb. 22.

*Cotton.*—The receipts of Uplands during the past week were as follows:—By Rail Road 10126 bales, by water 5068 bales, by wagons 270 bales, total receipts 15,464 bales. Exported in same time to foreign ports 5525 bales, coastwise 3509 bales. Total exports of the week 9034 bales; leaving on hand a shipping stock of 39905 bales, exclusive of 8411 bales on shipboard not cleared, and an increase of stock of 6420 bales.

The daily transactions of the week have been as follows:—On Saturday, 2291 bales; Monday, 2440; Tuesday, 2293; Wednesday, 2544, Thursday, 1519; and yesterday, 445—making the total of the week's sales 11,532 bales at the following particulars:—248 at 6¼; 34, 6⅛; 76, 6; 811, 5⅞; 153, 5 13-16; 2735, 5¾; 1371, 5⅝; 888, 5½; 149, 5 7-16; 535, 5⅜; 35, 5 5-16; 696, 5¼; 420, 5⅛; 767, 5; 238, 4 15-16; 340, 4⅞; 1024, 4¾; 21, 4 11-16; 428, 4⅝; 387, 4½; and 55 at 4⅜.

We now quote Liverpool Classification—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior and Ordinary | 4⅜ | a | 5 |
| Middling a middling fair | 5¼ | a | 5⅝ |
| Fair to good fair | 5⅞ | a | 6¼ |

*Rice.*—Prices have advanced fully ⅛, and appear to have a farther upward tendency; particulars of sales as follows—447 bbls at $3⅜; 1120, 3¼; 192, 3 3-16; 482, 3⅛; 275, 3 1-16; 418, 3; 250, 2⅞; a 2⅞. Exports of the week 6419 bbls, of which 2459 bbls in the rough, which we have added in our table to the previous receipts.

*Rough Rice.*—The demand continues good with an improvement in prices. The receipts of the week amount to 37,000 bushels, the sales to 32,000 bushels, at extremes from 70 a 88c, principally at 82 a 88.

*Groceries—Sugars.*—The receipts of the week are 121 hhds N Orleans, of which about 80 hhds were run off from the wharf in different lots at 5 a 5½, good to prime quality. From store a sale of about 100 hhds was effected at 5½, a few choice hhds brought 5¾; prices are very firm, and the stock in first hands but light.

*Coffee.*—The cargo sales consisting of about 3000 bags Rio, made on Tuesday last at auction, by M C Mordecai, brought together a good attendance, prices ranged from 6½ a 7⅞c, averaging in the neighborhood of 6¾.

*Molasses.*—There have been considerable transactions in this article during the week. 100 bbls N O sold on landing at 24c. A cargo of about 32,000 gallons do. in hhds, tierces and bbls, sold at prices not made known Of 180 hhds Cuba received, 80 hhds sold at 21c.

*Grain.*—Of Corn the receipts have been about 7000 bush. N C, and about 4500 bush. Va. Both have changed hands at prices not made known, but as we understood within our quotations.

No arrivals of Oats or Peas.

*Bacon.*—There have been no arrivals of this article since our last, and Sides and Shoulders remain very scarce. The demand however is also but moderate, which keeps prices at former quotations.

*Salt.*—About 4500 sacks Liverpool have been received during the week, a greater proportion of which has been sold at from $1,05 a $1,10. We understand that a part in large bleached sacks is held somewhat above our quotations.

*Extracts Mercury Price Current.*

### FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 22.

There is no material change in the market— Cotton continues at about 5 to 5¼, receipts small, and purchasers not anxious, the article has somewhat receded in New York, there is not enough of other kinds of produce offering to effect a change.

*North Carolinian.*

### MARRIED,

In Middleton, Hyde co., on the 12th inst., by Cason G. Spencer, Esq., Dr. James B. Laroque, to Miss Alice Gibbs.

### DIED,

At the residence of Mr. J. C. Devane, New Hanover county, N. C., of Pneumonia, after an illness of seven days, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Anne Julia Devane, consort of Captain John Devane, at the advanced age of 82 years.

Also, at the same place of Pneumonia, on the 16th., Miss Julia Eliza Devane, eldest daughter of Mr. John C. Devane, after a brief illness of seven days, at the age of 19 years.

Cut off in the very spring time of life, she has left a large circle of relations and friends who mourn their untimely bereavement. But she has lived, as she wished to die, a sincere Christian: and she bore with the meekness and fortitude of one, who felt that she had her treasure laid up in heaven. Never was a murmer permitted to escape her lips, from the time she was stricken down, till the moment when death set his cold icy seal upon her mortal existence forever.

From the moment she became aware that she must die, she never ceased her admonitions to her brothers and sisters to prepare, to rejoin her in heaven, to whose blessed mansions, she said, she was going. She said repeatedly that she was willing to die; that she had the soul cheering consolation that she was about to meet her heavenly father in peace. She had attached herself to the Baptist Church, and evinced by her walk and conversation through life, that her religion, was of that character which affects the heart as well as the head. Through life she was an affectionate and obedient daughter, and a kind and loving sister.— It was truly remarked that she could say in the language of Scripture—"O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory!"

*Communicated.*

### MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Feb'y 20—schr Henry Chase, Steelman, Martinique, to C D Ellis.

schr C E Thorn, Jackson, New York, to C D Ellis.

21—brig Susan, Campbell, Gaudaloupe, to E Dickinson.

schr Fair Lady, Cooke, put in in distress, bound from Newburyport to Charleston, having been out 40 days, experienced severe weather, damaged and lost cargo, with other damage, leaking 1200 strokes per hour; to G W Davis.

schr Dresden, Lindsey, Gaudaloupe, to Russell & Gammell. Left at Point Petre, Feb'y 4th, brig America, Smith, dis; brig Cyclops, Mountford, dis; brig Charlotte, Hopkins, dis; brig Clara Cole, Cole, dis; schr Aurora, Martin, dis; schr Bounty, dis. Sailed on the 1st inst., schr Ceres, for St Thomas; spoke in Sombro passage, Feb 5th, lat 17° 38′, long 63° 18′ W, brig Lagrange, of Boston.

schr Shawmut, Farrar, Charleston, to Brown & DeRosset.

22—brig Casilda, Crabtree, New York, to G W Davis.

Br schr Martha Greenow, Clements, St Thomas, to G W Davis.

Br schr Prince Henry, Durkie, St Kitts, to G W Davis.

schr Abigail & Eliza, Rumney, St Thomas, to G W Davis. Left at St Thomas, Feb 9th, brig Millinoket, for Porto Rico; Br brig Royal William, from Barbadoes, bound to Baltimore, put in with loss of main topsail yard, wished to be reported; Capital, for Newbern, Feb 8th.

23—brig Fox, Card, Gaudaloupe, to E Dickinson.

brig Triumph, Murray, Antigua, to Russell & Gammell.

24—schr Ticonic, Smith, Charleston, to Russell & Gammell.

25—brig Rupert, Curtis, Martinique, to Barry & Bryant.

brig Levant, Hathorn, Mariel, molasses, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Wm Henry, Norris, Charleston, to Brown & DeRosset.

26—Br schr Experiment, Goodban, St Vincents, to C D Ellis.

schr Lebanon, Brown, Ponce, P R, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Feb'y 22—brig Adamant, Purrington, Gaudaloupe, by E Dickinson.

schr Shawmut, Farrar, Cuba, by G W Davis.

schr Norway, Gillpatrick, Jamaica, by E Dickinson.

23—schr Batavia, Park, Havana, by J Hall.

24—brig Lisbon, Messer, Havana, by J Hathaway & Son.

schr Mogul, Moore, Matanzas, by G W Davis.

schr Tionesta, Bramhall, Havana, by Russell & Gammell.

25—brig Zealand, Baker, Demarara, by Barry & Bryant.

26—brig Llewellyn, Randail, Gaudaloupe, by Russell & Gammell.


## LOST.

On the 3d of Jan'y last, a valuable CLOTH CLOAK, was carried off on the train from Warsaw, and has not been heard of since by its owner, the subscriber. The Cloak was a very large one, and made of Invisible or Bottle Green Cloth, faced throughout the front with black silk Velvet, and having a cape covered with the same material. Any person finding the same and leaving it at Warsaw, with Mr. Pearce, or Mr. Love, or forwarding any information to myself, about said Cloak, will be amply compensated.

JOHN SELLERS.

*Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Feb. 28, 1845*—4t

## 100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has purchased all the Land belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over **one Hundred Thousand Acres**; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable, and will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

*Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 20, 1845.*—[24-3m

## Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

## Molasses.

200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

## Liquors.

50 BBLS. N. E. Rum,
10 do. New Orleans do.
5 do. American Brandy,
5 do. do. Gin,
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
8 do. N. Orleans, do.
3 do. very old Rye, do.
1 pipe and 3 eighths casks Holland Gin,
3 eighth casks French Brandy. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

## Outcatts' Snuff.

6 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf


### State of North-Carolina,

COUNTY OF NEW-HANOVER.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.*
*December Term*, 1844.

Rachael James
*vs.*
Nicanor James, Sarah Williford, John James, Hester Picket, Spicer Padget, and wife Eliza Padget, John Chadwick and wife Lodiska Chadwick, Jacob James, Samuel James, Nancy James, Isaac James, Prescilla James, Dennis Lanear, Thomas Lanear, John Bostick, and wife Emma Bostick, Frederick Manning, and wife Sarah Manning, Amos Rochell, and wife Sally Rochell, Jesse Wood, and wife Nancy Wood, Charlotte Lanear, David Sholar, and wife Hannah Sholar, Hester Lanear, Mary Lanear, Emma Ann Lanear, David L. Lanear, Brantley Lanear, James P. Lanear, Bryant Meredy, and wife Catharine Meredy, Isaac Rochell, and wife Sabry Rochell, Cray Padget, Spicer Padget, Nelson Padget, John Rochell, Jacob Rochell, Benjamin Rochell, Anna Rochell, Riley Jones, and wife Mary Jones, and James James,

PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Frederick Manning and his wife Sarah, Cray Padget, and Nelson Padget are citizens of Alabama, and James James is a resident of the Territory of Florida, it is ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Wilmington Journal, for the said Frederick Manning, and wife Sarah, Cray Padget, Nelson Padget, and James James, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard ex parte as against them.

*Witness*, Lewis H. Marsteller, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, at office, the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Cl'k.*

Feb'y 21, 1845.—[23-3t Pr. adv. $5 62½

### State of North-Carolina,

COUNTY OF NEW-HANOVER,

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,*
*December Term*, 1844.

Rachael James, Nicanor James, Sarah Williford, and others distributees of Jacob James, deceased,
*vs.*
Frederick Manning, and wife Sarah, Cray Padget, Nelson Padget, and James James, Isaac James, and Prissilla James,
Petition for Division of Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Frederick Manning, and his wife Sarah, Cray Padget, and Nelson Padget are citizens of Alabama, and James James is a resident of the Territory of Florida, it is ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Wilmington Journal, for the said Frederick Manning, and wife Sarah, Cray Padget, Nelson Padget, and James James, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard ex parte as against them.

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Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Cl'k.*

Feb'y 21, 1845.—[23-3t Pr. adv. $3 75


## JUST RECEIVED,

*Per Schr. J. D. JONES,*

50 PLOUGHS, No. 10 & 11,
200 Shares and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do do do.

For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.

Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-tf

## LIST OF BLANKS

On HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators — Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets — Marriage License
Peace warrants — Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds — Administrator's do
Notes of hand — Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank — Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State — Negro Bonds
— Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank — Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates — Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers — Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts., One door above the Hanover House.

## MOLASSES.

100 hhds., prime new crop, just received per brig N. F. Frothingham, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

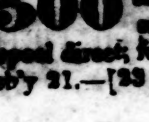
Feb'y 21.—[23

## COAL.

50 hhds., and 20 Tons loose, for sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

## For Liverpool, England.



The fine A. 1 br. barque *SIRION*, is daily expected from Liverpool, and will return direct. For freight or passage, apply to G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

## Daily Expected.

2500 sacks Liverpool salt in bleached sacks, per Br. barque Sirion, from Liverpool direct; for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23


## Wilmington Market,

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Feb. 28, 1845.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon—Hams, | 7 | a | 8 |
| Middlings, | 6 | a | 7 |
| Shoulders, | 5½ | a | |
| Western, | 5 | a | 6 |
| Beeswax, | 26 | a | 27 |
| Butter, | 15 | a | 18 |
| Beef, bbl. mess, | 6 00 | a | 8 00 |
| prime, | 4 50 | a | 5 50 |
| Corn, | 45 | a | 50 |
| " Meal, | 50 | a | 55 |
| Coffee, | 7½ | a | 8 |
| Cotton, | 4½ | a | 5 |
| Candles, tallow, | 10 | a | 12½ |
| sperm, | 30 | a | 35 |
| Feathers, | 30 | a | 35 |
| Flour, | 4 50 | a | 5 50 |
| Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs. | 70 | a | 75 |
| Iron, | 4 75 | a | 5 50 |
| Lard, | 7 | a | 8 |
| Western, | 6 | a | 00 7 |
| Lime, Thomastown, | 90 | a | 1 00 |
| Lumber—Steam mill, | | | |
| W. boards, plank & scant. | | | 12 00 |
| Quarter flooring, | | | 11 00 |
| Bill lumber extra prices. | | | |
| River, Flooring boards, | 10 | a | 11 00 |
| wide, do. | 8 00 | a | |
| Scantling, | 8 00 | a | 0 00 |
| Timber, | 5 00 | a | 6 50 |
| Molasses, | 25 | a | 28 |
| Mackerel, No 1 retail, | 14 | a | 00 00 |
| 2, " | 12 | a | 00 00 |
| 3, | 00 | a | 7 00 |
| Nails, | 5 | a | 5½ |
| Naval Stores, soft, Turpt. | | a | 2 25 |
| hard, ½ price, | | | |
| Tar, | | a | 1 25 |
| Pitch, | | a | 1 00 |
| Rosin No. 1, | 1 50 | a | 1 60 |
| " 2, | 90 | a | 1 00 |
| " 3, | 35 | a | 40 |
| Sp. Turpt. | 33 | a | 35 |
| Oil, Sperm, | | a | 85 |
| Pease, Ground, | 70 | a | 80 |
| Black eye, | 55 | a | 65 |
| Cow, | 45 | a | 50 |
| Pork, | 9 00 | a | 11 00 |
| fresh | 4½ | a | 5 |
| Rice, | 2 50 | a | 3 00 |
| rough, ush | | | 70 |
| Salt, Turks Island, bushe | 30 | a | 33 |
| Liverpool, sack, | | a | 1 50 |
| Soap, | 5 | a | 6 |
| Shingles, country, | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |
| contract, | 3 50 | a | 4 00 |
| Spirits, Northern Rum, | 30 | a | 32 |
| Gin, | 30 | a | 38 |
| Whiskey, | 25 | a | 27 |
| Steel, | 12½ | a | 25 |
| Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough, | 12 00 | a | 15 00 |
| dressed, | | | 20 00 |
| R. O. Hhd. rough, | 8 00 | a | 10 00 |
| dressed, | 8 00 | a | 11 00 |
| Sugar, West India, | 6½ | a | 8 |
| New Orleans, | 5½ | a | 6 |
| loaf | 10 | a | 15 |
| Tallow, | 6½ | a | 7½ |
| Tobacco, leaf, | 4 | a | |
| Varnish, | 20 | a | 22 |
| Wines, Madeira, | 70 | a | 3 00 |
| Port, | | | 2 25 |
| Malaga, | 40 | a | 50 |

### THE MARKETS.

Turpentine.—Arrivals very small—sales $2 20.

Tar.—Moderate supplies—sales $1 27 a $1 30.

River Lumber.—Sales $9 00 per m. feet.

Molasses.—A cargo of 230 hhds. Cuba, sold at 20 cts. from the vessel.

No change in other articles.

### NEW YORK MARKET, Feb.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turpentine, Wilmington, soft | $2 62½ | a | $3 00 |
| " North county " | 2 50 | a | 2 62½ |
| Tar, | 1 68¾ | a | 1 75 |
| Rice, | 2 62½ | a | 3 31¼ |
| Cotton | 4½ | a | 9½ |

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank checks on Philadelphia, | | ½ | pr. ct. perm |
| " " | New York, | ½ | " " |
| " " | Boston, | ½ | " " |

*Rates of Exchange in New York.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | par | Savannah | ½ a ⅝ |
| Philadelphia | ¼ dis. | Mobile | 5 a 5½ |
| Baltimore | ¼ dis. | New Orleans pm. | ½ a ¾ |
| Washington | ½ dis. | St. Louis | 1½ a 2 |
| Richmond, | 1¼ a 1½ | Louisville | ¾ a 1 |
| Raleigh | 1½ a 2 | Cincinnati | a 1½ |
| Wilmington | 1½ a 1¾ | Nashville | 3 a 3½ |
| Charleston | ¼ a | Apalachicola | 1½ a 2 |
| Augusta | ⅜ a ½ | Treas. Notes par | ¼ a pr. |
| Macon | 2 a — | Bills on London | 5½ a 5¾ |
| Columbus | 2 a | do. on France | 5f. 45 |

### Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

*Northern Mail* is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

*Southern mail* is due daily at 8 a and closed daily at 12 m.

*Smithville* due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

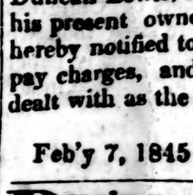
*Fayetteville mail* via. Clinton and Warsaw, a due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

*Fayetteville mail* via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

*Taylor's Bridge*, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

*Onslow Court House*, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

### Taken Up,



AND committed to the Jail of Bladen county, about the 10th of January last, a negro man, who says his name is *Dublin*. Said negro, is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 22 years old. He says he belongs to some one in Alabama. He was sold by Duncan Lewis, Esq., of Bladen county, N. C., to his present owner. The owner of said boy, is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

G. W. MELVIN, *Sh'ff.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-6t

During my absence for a few weeks from Wilmington, Mr. John S. Richards will act as my authorized agent. WM. COOKE.

Feb'y 18, 1844.—[23


## FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21—[23

## OLD NASH BRANDY.

10 bbls, warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

## HAY.

100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

## SADDLES.
### HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charlottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

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***Feathers.***

**3000** LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

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### WINDOW SASHES--BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

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## MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait no her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

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### Daniel Cromlay,
## BOOT MAKER,

*Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,*

**WILMINGTON, N. C.,**

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

---

### Removal.

**THE Undersigned** has removed to the store lately occupied by WM. COOKE, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

**NOW ON HAND,**

Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

Jan'y 31, 1845.

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### NOTICE.

**A Carriage & Horses** will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE,* to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

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### Prospectus

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverment that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

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### Wilmington
## HAT AND CAP STORE.



THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

## HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps,** of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

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### PRINCE'S
**Linnæan Botanic Garden And Nurseries,**

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

*Flushing, October,* 1844.—[11

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## LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

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## Molasses.

**82** HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

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## FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
**STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.**

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

**BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,**

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

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### Coffe & Sugar.

**50** BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do.,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

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***LIQUORS.***

**2** PIPES Holland Gin,
5 eighths casks do.
5 do. French Brandy,
5 bbls. American do.
14 do. rectified Whiskey,
3 do. old Monongahela Whiskey, for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan'y 10, 1844 17-tf

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## In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Nov. 22, 1844.

---

***Just Arrived.***

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

December 27, 1844

---

***In Store.***

**50** BBLS. Fayetteville Flour,
25 do. best Canal do.
15 half bbls. " "
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
10 " " prime "
40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,
20 boxes " " Tobacco,
40 bbls. Salina Salt,
50 " Planting Potatoes,
10 " Sugar,
25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment of other

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES,

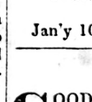
on retail, for sale cheap, by

J. I. BRYAN.

Jan'y 31, 1845. 20-tf.

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## VALUABLE PROPERTY
## *FOR SALE!!*



THAT valuable HOUSE and LOT, situated in Second-st., between Nunn and Church streets. The house is large and commodious, containing six large rooms, piazza, shed-rooms, pantry, kitchen, &c., in good order, with the lot 118 feet front, by 164 feet 6 inches deep, and is a healthy and pleasant residence, known as the property belonging to the heirs of the late Louis Paseja. The property will be sold with a reserve of 30 by 33 feet in the back lot, which has been used as a burying ground with the right to the heirs to still use the same. If not disposed of at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale on the 21st day of March, 1845.

For further particulars enquire of

SAM'L H. FIRTH.

January 31, 1845. 2b-tf

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## Fresh Beef.



The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

**BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,**

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

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**To those that have *Beef Cattle*** to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

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### ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE, } Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

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## Liquors and Porter.

**40** BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov 15, 1844. 9-tf.

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**BLANK CHECKS**—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

---

## BOOTS & SHOES.

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE

**MAMMOTH BOOT.**



I AM now opening a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes,** of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH,** and offer my goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Having employed the most *superior workmen,* **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

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## Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

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## Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15, 1844 10-tf

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## In Store.

**25** HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

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## Coffee.

**91** BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

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### TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

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### Dwelling for Rent.



THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

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***Notice.***

ALL persons who are indebted to me, either individually, or as a public officer, will save costs by paying the same, by the 1st day of March next, after that time, my own claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to me as Sheriff, will be dealt with as the law directs—*and no mistake.*

OWEN FENNELL, *Sh'ff.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-4t

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### Leaf Tobacco.

**25** hhds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23.

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**BLANK WARRANTS** for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

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## Notice.



**THE** subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

**Patent Medicines,**

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco,* &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

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THE
## GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
**NEW YEAR.**

**Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.**

THE PHILADELPHIA
## SATURDAY COURIER.
**With the Largest Subscription List in the World!**

☞**TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears,* we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years, | $5 |
| Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, | 10 |
| Twelve " " " | 15 |
| Seventeen " " " | 20 |
| Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines, | 5 |
| Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines, | 10 |
| Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book, | 10 |

☞In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal,* at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical.

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East. &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks Banks, Money, and Lands: and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

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**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
## BOOTS & SHOES
AT THEIR OLD STAND.

**C. & G. BRADLEY**

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

**Negro Brogans,**

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

——ALSO;——

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

**RUBBER OVER SHOES,**

*CORK SOLES, &c. &c.*

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE, shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—ALSO, for sale, Northern tanned *Sole Leather, Calf Skins,* and any other kinds of Stock that may be required. C. & G. BRADLEY.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

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## CARPET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

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***Notice to Turpentine Makers.***

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

March 22, 1844 11-tf

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## DENTISTRY.

**W. WARE,**

**DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,**

*and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,*

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March-1, 1844 8-tf

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**SPLENDID FALL and WINTER**
## GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

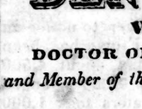
CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

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*TEMPERANCE.*



THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27,844

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## *Notice.*

**CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY**
***MANUFACTORY.***

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

***Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids***

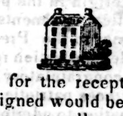
For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

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## The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

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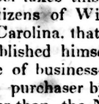
### COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

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**Fire**
## INSURANCE.



THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium. KELLY & McCALEB.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

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***New Boarding House.***



THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. P. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

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### V. R. PEIRSON,
### MERCHANT TAILOR,

*WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

***Fall and Winter Goods,***

now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had long experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself, and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz:

*Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths,*
*Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English*
*Cassimeres of superior qualities, Sattinets of various colors & qualities,*
*Kentucky Jeans,*
*VESTINGS,*

of the very latest styles and patterns, consisting in part of rich French and English plain and cut silk Velvets, Toilnetts, Marseilles, Merinoes, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of

**Gentlemen's Under Garments,**

such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cottonett; Hoisery of various qualities and descriptions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk, Satin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs; Suspenders of various qualities. Black, White, and Colored Kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk and woollen, thibbet and cotton Gloves. Also, a full assortment of

***HATS:***

Beaver and Moleskin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats; blue and black cloth and glazed silk Caps; silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention. as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, and feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of

***Ready Made Clothing,***

which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

**Mr. H. S. KELLY,**

has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter, he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department. When in N. York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PIERSON,

Jan. 31st, 1845.—[20-tf] *Market st.*

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### Information Wanted.

IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of —— North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment. in 1777, for and during the war.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

***Blind & Sash Factory***

in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62½ cents per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 by 10 11 cts. pr light. | 10 by 14 17 cts pr light, |
| 9 by 11 12 " " " | 10 by 15 18 " " " |
| 9 by 12 13 " " " | 10 by 16 19 " " " |
| 10 by 12 14 " " " | 11 by 16 20 " " " |
| 10 by 13 15 " " " | 12 by 16 21 " " " |

He is also agent for two

**MARBLE YARDS**

and will furnish *Tomb-tops, Headstones, and Monuments,* made in the best style, of Egypt an or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

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PROSPECTUS OF THE
## "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"
(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutulate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER

*September,* 8, 1844.